

*(Following are the Responses to Post-Hearing Questions from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This material was not available at the time the hearing was printed. Not all questions in this document were intended for DHS. Questions specifically intended for DHS appear in **bold text**.)*

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY  
QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD  
MINORITY**

**Joint Hearing with Judiciary Committee  
“The Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC) and its Relationship with the  
Departments of Justice and Homeland Security”**

**July 22, 2003**

**For all government witnesses, regarding TTIC:**

Leading up to passing the Homeland Security Act, we in Congress understood that the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate would be responsible for accessing and analyzing intelligence and law enforcement information from all sources and integrating that information to identify and assess terrorist threats to the homeland and understanding the threats in light of vulnerabilities to the homeland.

But in January, the President ordered the creation of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC), and announced that TTIC was going to access and analyze all terrorist threat information available to the U.S. Government.

At the hearing, Mr. Brennan testified that TTIC analyzes threat information and provides it to those with the responsibilities for preventing and defending against terrorist attacks. Mr. Parrish testified that the Information Analysis office’s mission is to provide the necessary analysis and assessments to ensure appropriate actions are taken to protect against terrorist threats directed at the U.S. homeland.

**1. What is the difference between the missions of the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate (IA/IP) and TTIC? How is the TTIC consistent with the Homeland Security Act, which gave the responsibility, in statute, for analyzing and integrating threats to the homeland to IA/IP?**

*The Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate is responsible, as mandated in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, for securing against threats to the Homeland. This involves independently analyzing all domestic threat-related information from the Intelligence Community, from TTIC, and from other DHS entities, matching threat with terrorist capability and objective, and comparing this with the nation’s known vulnerabilities. Additionally, IAIP issues warning products and reports to other IC members, to the federal government, to state and local governments, and to the private sector. In contrast, TTIC is responsible for receiving all threat-related information, domestic and international, and for developing an overall threat picture that is distributed in the form of reports to those IC members that are deemed*

*appropriate given the nature of any particular piece of information. TTIC communicates only with members of the Intelligence Community.*

When the President proposed the creation of the Department of Homeland Security in June of 2002, his message to Congress described the function of IA/IP as analyzing information and intelligence from the FBI, CIA, and many other Federal agencies to better understand the terrorist threat to the American homeland.

**2. Can you explain why, by January of 2003, it was decided that this function should be given to TTIC rather than the Department of Homeland Security?**

*The Department of Homeland Security, through IAIP's Office of Information Analysis, retains this function. The IAIP Directorate independently analyzes all intelligence that it receives from Intelligence Community members, from other DHS entities and from TTIC.*

**3. Is it clear to everyone at the Information Analysis office what the responsibilities of the office are, especially in relation to TTIC? Is it clear to the personnel at TTIC? Is it clear to all the federal agencies that are providing information to TTIC and the Department of Homeland Security? Are all federal agencies providing the same information to both TTIC and the Department of Homeland Security?**

*The Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate understands its mission is the protection of the American homeland. Among its primary responsibilities is matching the assessment of risks posed by identified threats and terrorist capabilities to our Nation's vulnerabilities. The Office of Information Analysis (IA) understands its specific mission to include receiving and analyzing information directly from its fellow IC members TTIC, and other DHS entities in order to keep state, local, tribal, major city, and private sector officials apprised of threats facing the homeland.*

**4. Is there a document that sets forth what the mission of TTIC is? Is it the Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID) 2/4 mentioned in Mr. Brennan's written testimony? The Committee is not in possession of a copy of DCID 2/4. Please provide a copy to the Committee.**

**5. What are all the agencies participating in TTIC? How many personnel will TTIC have when it reaches its full staffing level? When will that occur?**

**6. How many individuals are assigned to the Information Analysis office at the Department of Homeland Security? How many individuals will there be when fully staffed? When will that occur?**

*The Office of Information Analysis cannot release any information at the unclassified level regarding IA programmatics due to our budget being managed in the NFIP. IA would be happy to schedule a classified brief at which point such information may be discussed.*

**7. Why will TTIC have more personnel? Is its mission broader than that of the Information Analysis office of the Department of Homeland Security?**

*TTIC and DHS have different responsibilities. TTIC will have more personnel because it receives information on domestic and international threat and must provide reports to all members of the Intelligence Community. DHS deals specifically in threats to the Homeland, utilizes intelligence from the Intelligence Community, TTIC, and its component entities, in order to issue products to state, local, tribal, major city, and private sector officials.. DHS' staffing level is commensurate with its responsibilities.*

**8. What is the division of labor between the Department of Homeland Security and the FBI in sharing information with state and local officials? Does the FBI communicate only to law enforcement officers, and DHS only with other state and local officials?**

*The Department of Homeland Security has the lead on communication with state and local officials while the Federal Bureau of Investigation has the lead on communication with law enforcement. DHS coordinates with the FBI in order to release warning products to LE. Similarly, when warning products are released to state and local officials, DHS works with the FBI in order to keep local JTTFs up to date on what officials are receiving. The FBI also coordinates with DHS in regards to the Weekly Bulletin it produces through weekly meetings with DHS.*

**9. By putting the threat integration function in TTIC, under the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence, haven't we disconnected the responsibility for determining what the threats are from those with the responsibility for actually safeguarding the homeland?**

*As was described above, the Office of Information Analysis retains the responsibility and ability to independently analyze all threat-related information that applies to homeland security.*

Another statutory responsibility of the IA/IP Directorate is to consult with the Director of Central Intelligence to establish collection priorities for intelligence—in other words, determine what information about terrorism threats the intelligence community should be collecting. The White House Fact Sheet on the TTIC indicates that TTIC will play a lead role in determining what counterterrorism information should be collected.

**10. Which entity has the responsibility for establishing collection priorities? The Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, TTIC, or both? Is it clear to both entities which organization is responsible? Is it clear to the agencies who are collecting the intelligence which entity has the authority to establish collection priorities?**

*Both the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate and TTIC have established collection priorities and procedures for information that flows into the respective entities.*

In addition to TTIC and the Department of Homeland Security, there also exists the Counterterrorist Center (CTC), under the Director of Central Intelligence, which has been in

existence since the mid 1980's. The CTC also has representatives of FBI and other federal agencies, and is housed at CIA.

**11. Can you explain what the Counterterrorist Center's mission is? How is it different from TTIC or the Information Analysis office of DHS? Isn't the Counterterrorist Center also a center for analyzing terrorism information? How many other different "centers" are there? With numerous "centers," isn't there a lack of accountability if information that could prevent a terrorist attack gets missed? How can it be a wise use of resources to have multiple "centers"?**

*The Office of Information Analysis works in close coordination with both TTIC and the Counterterrorist Center. However, the mandate for IA differs from TTIC and the CTC in that IA is responsible solely for protecting the Homeland. As such, analytic responsibilities are distributed throughout the Intelligence Community, as a certain amount of multiple analysis from different perspectives are preferred. While often times the same information is reported to more than one entity, each entity has a different focus and therefore views and uses information differently.*

The White House Fact Sheet for TTIC also states that the Counterterrorist Center, the FBI's Counterterrorism Division and TTIC will eventually be located together at a single facility.

**12. Once all the entities are located in one facility, how will the facility be managed? Will employees report to the respective leaders—the FBI Director, the TTIC Director and the head of CTC? Who will resolve conflicts between the various entities?**

*Though all the entities will eventually be located in one facility, employees involved in each will continue to report to their parent organizations. Any conflicts between entities will be resolved as they are now, through meetings and steady communication.*

**Question for Mr. Brennan:**

In your testimony, you stated that you are equally responsible to the FBI Director, to Secretary Ridge, Secretary Rumsfeld and Secretary Powell.

**13. What happens if you get conflicting direction from the agencies led by these individuals? Who resolves the conflict? Will it be the Director of Central Intelligence? The White House?**

**Questions for Mr. Parrish:**

**Status of Information Analysis Office**

Section 201 of the Homeland Security Act requires the IA/IP Directorate to disseminate information analyzed by the Department within the Department, to other Federal government

agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector, in order to assist in the prevention of, or response to, terrorist attacks against the United States.

**14. How many products has the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate disseminated to other parts of the Department as of today? To other federal government agencies? To state and local governments? To the private sector? Will you provide these products to the Committee?**

*Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection has disseminated 46 products to other federal government agencies, 48 to state and local governments, and 41 to the private sector. Procedure dictates that a draft of a bulletin or advisory is vetted through twelve internal DHS divisions, as well as through outside sources, for approval. Although some products have been provided to Congress in the past, DHS, Office of Legislative Affairs is developing a more formal and automatic process to pass appropriate level products to a variety of committees in Congress. These products will be provided to the Committee as appropriate to their level of classification.*

**15. How frequently does the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate disseminate intelligence products? Can you give some examples of the products?**

*IAIP disseminates products as threat-related information demands. For example, a daily operational/intelligence summary and a weekly intelligence bulletin will be available to State and Local authorities and selected private security directors. No set number are disseminated per week, month, year, etc. Examples of these products are as follows:*

*7/1/03: DHS Information Bulletin on July 4<sup>th</sup> General Awareness*

*7/22/03: Information Bulletin on Potential Terrorist Use of Official Identification, Uniforms, or Vehicles*

*8/14/03: Advisory on Potential Internet Attack Targeting MS Beginning August 16, 2003*

*8/18/03: Advisory on New Version of MS-PRC DCOM Worm Infecting Machines and Creating DoS Conditions*

*9/4/03: Advisory on Maintaining Awareness Regarding Al-Qaeda's Potential Threats to the Homeland*

The Homeland Security Act makes clear that the Department is to have full access to intelligence on terrorist threats, from unevaluated intelligence to finished analytical products. In his testimony before the Subcommittees of the Homeland Security Committee on June 5, the former Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis, Mr. Redmond, indicated that the Information Analysis office was not receiving all the intelligence, in part due to a lack of technical capabilities.

**16. What is the status of the Information Analysis office now? Does the office now receive intelligence at all levels of classification, including TOP SECRET/SCI? If not, why is the Office not receiving the intelligence? Is it a matter of technical problems, or are certain agencies not willing to provide the intelligence?**

*IA receives relevant intelligence at all levels of classification, including top secret and SCI. IA also makes independent requests for intelligence and receives responsive information from all members of the intelligence community at all levels of classification.*

**17. If the problem is technical, when can we expect them to be resolved so that the Office receives all the information as mandated by the statute?**

At the hearing on June 5, Mr. Redmond was not able to provide an assessment of the bioterror threat, and the extent of expertise in Information Analysis consisted of one microbiologist.

**18. What progress can you report in the month since the hearing? Is the Information Analysis office currently capable of providing an assessment of the bioterror threat? Has the office hired any other personnel with expertise in bioterrorism? How many experts does the office have on other types of terrorism, such as use of chemical agents or radiological materials?**

*The Office of Information Analysis has hired a community recognized senior analyst to head the Threat Vulnerability and Risk Assessment section that now has a partially staffed team of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Weapons (CBRN) specialists. That team should be fully staffed within the next 60 days. IA continues to review private sector entities that may provide contract support.*

**Training for Information Sharing:**

One of the statutory responsibilities of the IA/IP Directorate is to coordinate training within the Department, with other Federal agencies, and State and local governments that either provide information to the Department, or are consumers of information provided by the Department, in order to facilitate information sharing at all levels. You testified at the hearing that you are working on a training program in coordination with the FBI.

**19. When will the training program begin? Who will be targeted to receive the training? What will be in the curriculum?**

*The Office of Information Analysis has met with the Office of Domestic Preparedness, the FBI, CIA, and DIA in order to determine if their training programs are applicable for current and new analysts. The information gleaned at these meetings will also be used to develop an internal training program for IA. Externally, IA is planning a Summer/Fall conference to bring all of the State Homeland Security representatives in charge of Intelligence together to introduce them to the Office of Information Analysis, to educate them on the Intelligence Community, and to provide requests for information. Additionally, there is space in the new IA facilities for state*

*and local detailees.*

Responsibilities of the Information Analysis Office:

One of the responsibilities of the IA/IP Directorate is to integrate threat and vulnerability information in order to identify priorities for the Department, other federal agencies, and state and local governments so that there is a rational approach to investing homeland security dollars where there is the greatest need in terms of threat and vulnerability.

**20. Can you give some examples of the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate providing this type of integrated analysis so that the government, whether at the federal, state or local level, could use the analysis in making a decision on what protective measures to take, or equipment to buy?**

*The June 23, 2003 Advisory on Potential Al Qaeda Threats to the U.S. Water Supply included three pages on Protective/Response Measures for Bio-Chemical Attacks and Protective Measures for Physical Attacks. These included specific procedures, as well as information on test kits and valuable public websites.*

*Similarly, on June 26, 2003, the Advisory on Potential Threat to Oil and Gas Sector not only described recent behavior overseas to be aware of, it also included general characteristics of terrorist surveillance and suggested protective measures such as maintenance of security forces and check points.*

*Lastly, on August 8, 2003, the Advisory on the Threat of Nitrocellulose Stuffed Items described how nitrocellulose could be used by terrorists to create a bomb and detailed protective measures for screening personnel and Law Enforcement Officers.*

**21. If the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate has not yet played a role in that type of decision-making, when will it? What do you advise government officials to do in the meantime when they are faced with spending decisions?**

The Information Analysis office, in particular its Information & Warnings Division, is responsible for administering the Homeland Security Advisory System. Many state and local officials have complained that there is little guidance accompanying changes in the threat level.

**22. Can you describe, specifically, what guidance the Information Analysis office provided to state and local officials during the recent changes in the threat level from yellow to orange and back to yellow? Did the office recommend that state and local officials take any specific actions other than be at a higher state of alert?**

*When the threat level was changed from yellow to orange on May 20, 2003, specific protective measures were included in the Advisory that was widely disseminated. Upon deciding to lower the alert level back to yellow on May 30, 2003, DHS/IAIP distributed a product that included an overview of the existing situation and suggested that those receiving the product maintain surveillance of critical locations, assess emergency plans, and provide a visible presence as a*

*viable form of deterrence. The report detailed such actions as the use of random or rolling patrol operations and encouraged individuals to report information concerning suspicious or criminal activity to law enforcement.*

**Questions for Mr. Mefford:**

The information sharing between federal and state and local governments has to be a two-way street. The number of FBI Special Agents is small compared to the number of state and local law enforcement officers who might come across information that should be reported to the federal government agencies with counterterrorism responsibilities.

23. If a state or local law enforcement officer finds information that should be reported to the federal government, will that officer know where to report the information? Where should it be reported? Are there guidelines on where the information should be reported?

24. Is it clear to state and local law enforcement officers what types of information should be reported? Is there training on what kinds of information might be indicators of terrorist activity? Who is responsible for training state and local officials? The FBI? DHS?